



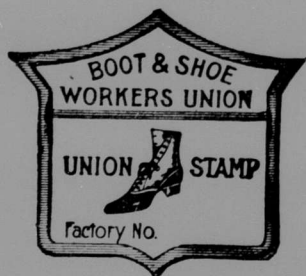
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 11, 1914.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.
ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.
UNITED RAILROAD'S BIG PROFIT.
SEAMEN'S BILL PASSED.
A LESSON FROM STOCKTON.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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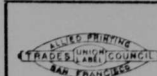
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:- Governor Johnson's Address :-

Following is the Labor Day address delivered by Governor Hiram Johnson at the Labor Council's Stadium celebration:

"It is with a singular feeling of gratification and of pride that after nearly four years of service in the greatest of our commonwealths, I can this day respond to the kindly invitation extended me by you, and can come to you with the feeling, shared, I know, by you, that in the past three years we have not worked in vain. This day, dedicated to the dignity of labor, to the recital of its accomplishments and its victories, has now become a fixed and settled holiday, permanently celebrated. The early efforts to establish such a day are familiar to you all, and its final triumph as one of the great days of the Nation, long since came. As I have read addresses of this day, I observe that four successive Presidents, in recognition of the tremendous influence of those to whom the day was dedicated, have felt themselves honored in addressing gatherings of this sort, and you may understand, therefore, in how much greater degree I feel honored today at your invitation.

"There are some small souls who cannot comprehend why men should come together not only for their own protection and well-being, but for the welfare and advancement of their fellows. Those who are thus so dull and so blind see in every effort, practical or altruistic, of men and women, by organization, to safeguard their welfare, some sinister attack upon the existing order, or upon what they believe to be the very cornerstone of civilization—the right of property. These shortsighted people are living in an age from which long ago our little world here has emerged; and when they claim that property is entitled to exceptional consideration because it bears the burdens of the State, they forget that it bears only the burdens most easily borne, but that poverty pays with its person the chief expenses of war, and of pestilence, and of famine.

"Not many years ago the immense majority of men—our brothers—knew only their sufferings, their wants, and their desires. Within our own generation they have learned their opportunity and their power. With the knowledge of their opportunity and their power has come the demand for that justice which enlightened government here and there has not been slow to heed.

"On this day labor with its clear, wide-eyed vision surveying the occurrences of the immediate past, may congratulate itself on a nearer fulfillment of its philosophy and a fuller realization of its hopes. It has been in a brief period the transition from the old cynicism to the doctrine now boldly announced in many States, that humanity makes a part, and by far the most important part, of political economy, and that man is of more concern and more convincing than the longest column of figures. Who would have thought four short years ago that this tremendous mental revolution could have occurred even in our own wondrous and prosperous State? Today, the doctrine that is yours, the aspiration that is ours, are the doctrine and the aspiration in the minds of all thinking men and women; and thus mentally our revolution in California is complete, and partly this mental revolution has been written into the laws of our State. This has not been done, of course, without a momentous struggle. It has been done of so recent date that its permanency cannot now be prophesied; but nevertheless it has been done for the time being, and it will always be the monument marking our period, and to which in the ebb and flow of popular opinion, men and women who are striving as you and I will ever turn.

"It is fitting and appropriate that today, without passion or prejudice, and in no partisan spirit, we record historically the achievements of California in the past four years. This achievement is at once the successful crown of your earnest en-

deavor and the monument of my career. It is not in boastful mood that here we chronicle this record. Dispassionately, we mark our progress so that, in the future, whatever that future may hold for us individually, those who think socially and economically as we do, may be cheered by the success that united effort has brought.

"Prior to 1911 our sailors had knocked in vain at the door of government asking only that they be put upon an equality with all others who labored. But retained upon the statute books for years, was that which made it a crime for a sailor to do exactly what every other working man was entitled to do. In 1911, no longer was the appeal in vain, and the bill was signed repealing the law which made it a misdemeanor for a seaman to desert his vessel.

"Before 1911 our railroad brethren had begged and pleaded, each successive year, that they might be accorded by law what their employers refused them—adequate train crews. The prayer always was denied until in 1911 a full train crew bill passed and immediately became a law of the State, and again was amplified in 1913. Simple, indeed, may seem these measures, affecting our sailors and our trainmen, but until there was among us the united effort to do justice to our humanity in our State, they were denied that simple justice.

"Our brethren who were engaged in the hazardous employment involved by electricity desired that the law, so far as it could, should protect them from danger, and should prescribe the rules which would render less hazardous their employment, and the new human philosophy rendered its aid without demur and the bills presented by them became the laws of the land.

"When in the early days of our revolution the attempt was made to regard with tenderness our women who were required by necessity to toil, there was the usual bitterness of opposition and the tearful plaint that business would be hurt, always heard when any advance is made for humanity. Notwithstanding, the eight hour law for women became the law of the State, and as has ever been demonstrated, the objections that legitimate enterprise would be ruined have been shown in the drastic enforcement of the law, to be wholly without foundation. The eight hour day for women is one of the laws permanently inscribed upon our statutes, and brave indeed would be he who would endeavor to cripple or repeal that law.

"The dangers of temporary construction were ameliorated, so far as the law could ameliorate them, by the passage of acts providing for safety appliances, for temporary floors, hoists, systems of signals, safety rails and the like; and those who are now engaged in construction work may engage in their necessary labor with the assurance that the law has done its utmost for their security.

"Employment agencies that formerly preyed upon the poor have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Labor Bureau, have been regulated now so that the disgraces that attended them in the past, and the frauds that some of them imposed upon those who could least afford it, can no longer exist. The old pay check graft is now rendered, by appropriate enactment, impossible. Untruthful advertising, soliciting men to take the place of striking employees, are prohibited. Black-listing of employees can no longer exist. Child labor laws have been extended so that all those upon whom may rest the future perpetuity of our Nation may have equal opportunity. Those engaged in seasonal labor now receive the fruit of their toil, where formerly by various evil pretexts it was taken from them. Labor camps, wherever situated, are now, under State authority, rendered safe and sanitary. The conditions with which we were familiar only a short while since, can no longer exist in our

State. Any man required now in construction camps to work is assured that his abode there will be conducive to his safety and his health.

"The agricultural lands of the State were endeavored to be preserved for our own people, to be rendered as free as possible from a competition that we could not meet, and in the face of an opposition such as never before was seen to a measure at Sacramento, the Alien Land Bill became the law of the State. Formerly, the Labor Bureau that was established for you, was the mere football of politicians rendering unto you none of the service designed. Today, it is in charge of one of your own who has vitalized the bureau and made it an efficient servant and aid to those who toil. The work of this Labor Bureau, done so efficiently, has been carried on so unostentatiously that few really understand the immense scope of its activities. It has enforced the child labor laws, the eight hour law for women, the eight hour law in mines, smelters, and underground work, the ten hour day for drug clerks, the pay check law, the payment of wages, those enactments relating to the regulation of employment agencies, the sanitation and ventilation of work shops and labor camps, and the protection of workmen on buildings. The petty schemes to defraud labor by fictitious schools and the like have found their most formidable obstacle in the Labor Commissioner. Claims for wages in more than five thousand cases where the claimants were without funds to em-

ploy lawyers, have been, free of charge, settled for the poor by this bureau. It has heard, in a year and a half, 12,000 complaints and has applied the remedy required. The Labor Bureau of this State has become the most potent agency of justice for the poor.

"And the final triumph of the political economy of humanity has been the Workmen's Compensation Law. The barbaric laws of the past that cast upon the scrap heap of humanity the man injured at his toil, we have forever banished from our State. The burden of the accident today falls not upon the maimed body of the workman, upon the little children, or upon the grief-stricken wife. It is now borne by the occupation, and through it, goes to the community, and California has marked the era by which an enlightened civilization will hereafter conserve and care for its broken humanity.

"Indefinitely, I might continue the minor enactments by which your concerted action and our consistent policy have transmuted the old legal harshness into a beneficent and fraternal communal spirit. How astounding the change and how marvelous the metamorphosis! It has come so quickly and has been so well done that few today can foresee its far-reaching results. Kaleidoscopic seem the wondrous changes. No longer upon a procustean bed, measured by harsh and inflexible rules, must humanity lie. California, in its government and its laws, has approached a true democracy and the brotherhood of man."

ORGANIZATION, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. C. Williams.
N-I.

The fluidity of modern industry is clearly seen when a shoe manufactory in the United States will get its leather from Argentina, Peru, Turkey, North Africa and Siberian Russia, and often will employ all these sorts of leather in the same shoe. Also will seek its markets in even more widely-extended regions. Both industries involve a huge machine composed of the manufactory, the bank, the railroad, the steamship, besides numerous selling or distributing agencies. The machine works inwards from the man in Central Asia who secures and tans his hides into "Morocco" or "Russia" leathers, or to the Argentinian who supplies the soles, or the Peruvian who supplies most of the "kid," to the factory in the United States, and outwards again to the same man. This machine has been the natural growth of a century. It is far too complicated for direction by any human brain, is entirely automatic, and so delicate that a Wall Street "flurry" introduces confusion, and a war may suspend it altogether.

Comparatively little money is involved in the long series of change between the rough skin and the finished shoe in their mutual journeyings over the world. The man who sends out a thousand skins or a thousand shoes, only needs real money, let us say, for his first thousand, which, through the medium of the bank draft and the stock certificate becomes the basis for succeeding thousands in an endless chain. We hear a great deal each autumn about money "to move the crops"; this has no reference to the value of the crops, but is merely to defray the railroad or steamship cost of transportation. In the matter of wheat and cotton, the movement begins immediately after harvest, and in wheat the standards of valuation are based upon Chicago and Liverpool. "Chicago No. 2" is the basis in the United States, and means the value of the wheat itself, or 60 pounds to the bushel, equivalent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of flour, plus the transportation costs from the farm to the Chicago elevator. Thus, while the price would be \$1.00 in Chicago, it would be about 87 cents to the farmer in Nebraska, and from \$1.05 to \$1.10 in New York, de-

pending whether water or rail freights were involved. It will be \$1.10 to \$1.15 in Liverpool. So it is seen that between the farmer in Nebraska and the factory in Liverpool 23 cents has been absorbed in transportation and storage costs. The original 87 cents which the farmer got still remains in the wheat.

Owing to the rigid inspection rules of the Chicago grain exchange, "Chicago No. 2" is taken the world over as the standard for wheat values. A miller anywhere in Europe, when he buys an option on No. 2, knows that it will go 60 pounds to the bushel and that $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels will make a barrel of flour. Grain exchanges the world over have adopted this grading, and this has given wheat almost the fluidity of cash. The 17 cents required in transportation to "move the crops" is practically all that has been paid out on the wheat, although the Nebraska farmer received his money for it when it left his barn. How has this seeming miracle been brought about?

If a miller has a mill with a capacity for 1000 barrels of flour a day, he would need 4500 bushels of wheat a day to keep it going. If he is making flour for export it would be sixty days before he could deliver the flour and get his money. Before he could get his own endless chain running he would have to have capital to carry him at least 60 days, or \$270,000 in ready money. If he have capital enough to supply him a week, or \$27,000, it will be ample, for the endless chain is already made and running. To make this clear I will state an actual transaction:

On July 1st, a miller in Ohio receives a wire from Liverpool: "What will you supply 5000 barrels of flour for, 60 days delivery?" The miller picks up his paper or wires Chicago, and finds No. 2 "spot" quoted at \$1.00 and the September future at \$1.04. He does not quote his price on the spot or cash value of the wheat, but upon the September future, which is four cents higher, as this future represents the time his flour contract must mature. He wires his Liverpool correspondent accordingly, and his price is accepted. Then the miller buys an option on September wheat for some 24,000 bushels, and puts up the margin of four cents to protect it. This margin represents the probable value of the wheat in September, and mostly represents storage and insurance costs. Then the miller proceeds to fill

his order with any wheat. In a week the flour is ready for shipment. Before his option is due he has received the money for his flour, and may either take up his option out of the proceeds from the flour, or sell it. Instead of the "future" being merely a medium for speculation or gambling, as many imagine, it represents actually solid business and the miller has been positively insured against the possibility of loss by reason of working on a rising market during the sixty days interval. His original \$27,000 capital required for a week's operation repeats itself every week by the endless chain established in the world's exchanges, instead of the \$270,000 he would have required had there been no such system. The September future may have been in the farmer's barn when the miller bought the option, and that is how the farmer got his pay before the wheat was actually and finally sold—he was paid out of the previous month's result of the endless chain.

But the fluidity acquired by the wheat through the option on the warehouse receipt has a more important function. Through it the farmer can sell his wheat anywhere in the world. The extent to which this has grown since 1892 is an interesting chapter in the collectivism that has since enormously expanded, and which, if not exactly socialistic, shows an irresistible and dynamic tendency toward socialism, which would only seem to require political and legal institutions in harmony with them, and so enlarge the scale, to reduce a socialistic industry to an actual fact.

The period from 1891 to 1896 was one of great depression, particularly among the farmers, and wheat, corn or pork in the Western States scarcely paid the cost of raising. Farmers' organizations West of the Mississippi sent strenuous petitions to Washington praying for the establishment of government warehouses. They made an organic mistake that reduced their petition to an absurdity. They prayed that the government put a price on the wheat (or other product), and advance this price to the farmers. This, in short, was asking the government to actually buy the wheat and hold it for sale. It was absurd because wheat, nor any natural product, has no positive value as measured by gold—the crop may be superabundant, and the supply too great, or it may be a famine crop, and the demand abnormal. If they had asked the government to

establish the warehouses, grade the wheat, and issue certificates to the owners of the wheat, the farmer could have mailed the certificate to any bank in Europe and sold his wheat to any one needing it. He would be in position to always reach the highest market, while as he was doing it he always got in on the lowest, and the middleman got the profit. It also would bring the producer and consumer very close together. The warehouse receipt does not represent a dollar, or half a dollar, or any price. It represents a bushel of wheat (or any number of bushels), good for its face anywhere in the world. It does not represent a promise to pay, but the real thing.

About the same time the great Minneapolis and Duluth millers formed a scheme to control all the hard spring wheat produced in the great Northwest. In furtherance of the plan, Senator Washburn, controller of the largest milling syndicate in the world, introduced a bill to make the selling of "futures" illegal. The bill was shelved with the greatest difficulty through the protests of all the smaller and independent millers, aided by such farmers' organizations as waked up to the fact that the bill would make the Washburn syndicate the only customer for their wheat. Similar bills spring up every session, introduced by academical dreamers who know nothing practical, or inspired by secret combinations of financiers for a sinister purpose to control the supply. There is at the present moment a bill before the Senate to suppress cotton futures. The writer is not specifically posted on the details of the cotton market, and so cannot indicate just where the African in the woodpile is hidden. It is a puzzle picture—find the African. He is there.

But the farmers got wise. They organized, and now all through the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas they have built and own their own elevators, where their product is inspected and graded to conform to the Chicago system, and all these farmers can sell their wheat anywhere in the world, and secure the highest price, and also secure the lowest possible transportation.

The system has grown into enormous proportions throughout the world, and now includes wheat, corn, pork and beef products, cotton, and many staple articles such as dried and canned fruits. Many of these are only used by large concerns and "trusts," because in all except wheat the individual farmers or producers cannot work upon a sufficiently large scale. They can cover it only through organization. With the growth of trusts even iron and steel and many metals are sold on the basis of warehouse certificates. The stock may lie in store till drawn upon and not peddled around from place to place seeking a market; or it is even sold before it is created—with every turn a divorce from dependence upon money.

With the systematic control that would follow a general system by the government, or by several governments, the application of the process could be extended to include all but articles of luxury. If the tremendous war now going on is fought to its legitimate conclusion, the old false, worm-eaten system based upon gold and usury will die of pure exhaustion, and peoples by nations compelled to make general use of a system of trading that is not founded upon mortgages and usury for a plutocracy to feed upon—or money—for when thus represented the warehouse certificate represents its own product and acts as its own money of exchange.

(Continued next week.)

In every problem of moral conduct we confront we really hold in trust an interest of all mankind. To solve that problem bravely and faithfully is to make life just so much easier for everybody, and to fail to do so is to make it just so much harder to solve by whoever has next to face it.—George W. Cable.

SEAMEN'S BILL PASSED.

The amended substitute for the Seamen's Bill, that passed the Senate last October, where it was known as the La Follette bill, has passed the House of Representatives.

The bill was sent to a conference, consisting of three Representatives and three Senators, for the purpose of adjusting differences between the two legislative branches, but later the Senate referred the bill to its own committee for further study and consideration.

The bill accords the seamen a new status by providing for the abrogation of all treaties under which seamen have been arrested, detained and delivered to their vessels here in the ports of the United States.

It provides that 75 per cent of the crew in each department of the vessel must understand the orders of the officers, and it determines that in order to be an able seaman at sea a man must first have had three years' experience, and on lakes, bays and sounds 24 months' experience, which 24 months will be counted into the three years of sea service on the ocean. In these provisions the La Follette Seamen's Bill and the House substitute agree substantially. The substitute provides that foreign seamen in ports of the United States shall be entitled to one-half of the money earned, but it is in such shape that it will be very difficult of enforcement.

The provision in the bill abolishing the "crimping" system by prohibiting advance money, upon which the "crimping system" really feeds, is made absolute on American vessels and on the vessels of some foreign nations. It is expected that the conferees will make it absolute on all. With the abolishment of the employment agent, known as the "crimp," another distinct advance for sailors has been made.

The safety section, that is to say, the section which provides for safety of life at sea, dealing especially with passengers, is ineffectual in the House substitute. It is inadequate even as to American vessels. This is, no doubt, an oversight, arising from the expectation that the European nations would adopt the safety regulations agreed to at the London conference. The regulations adopted by the London conference have been adopted by but few nations and the present condition of Europe makes it certain that they will not be adopted, so that in order to get at least the amount of safety in foreign vessels that will exist in American vessels, the regulations such as proposed for American vessels must be applicable to foreign vessels in ports of the United States. The substitute does not come up to the Senate bill, either in boats or in men to man them. The substitute adopts the London recommendation of what is called certificated life boat men, which simply means waiters and stewards who have been given a certificate. Of course they are good, bad or indifferent. Handling boats in a gale or wind at sea in times of disaster is not their job. There is nothing in their daily life to prepare them for such job, and it will prove a misfortune if this innovation is finally adopted. It will also prove more expensive for the shipowners than the corresponding provisions in the La Follette bill.

The bill is now in the Senate committee where it will be studied and there will be time enough for you to communicate with your Senators, urging the adoption of the provisions of the La Follette bill, or as near thereto as possible. It would be too great a pity if we were now to get an ineffective piece of legislation from safety point of view.

Society can exist without great wealth, enlarged industries, invention, discovery; it cannot long stand without integrity, honor, truth, purity, idealism.—Mary E. Woolley.

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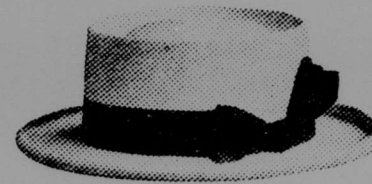
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WILL CIVILIZATION BE SAVED?

By Henry H. Klein.

The war in Europe means the beginning of a new dawn in the United States. It means that the greed for gain which has afflicted the earth will disappear and that prosperity will again reign. It means that hardship will vanish and that the good of all will be the chief aim of society.

How will this transformation come about? Will it go through ruin or will the readjustment of society be peaceful? Will those who attempt it be punished or applauded?

The war in Europe will awaken the people to conditions in the United States. It will inform them that the wealth of the nation is concentrated, that the people are poor and that there can be no general return of prosperity until private fortunes are limited. The nation, not a few private individuals, must become the principal stockholder in most large corporations.

Those who own great wealth will be made to realize that the safety of the nation depends on their acquiescence in the outcome—the transfer of excess fortunes back to society. This can easily be accomplished, the nation representing the people, becoming the possessor of all excess wealth. A constitutional limitation of private fortunes must be adopted. The result will be an immediate reduction in the cost of living and the cost of government will be defrayed out of income on public property. Taxation in most large cities as well as in the nation has reached its limit.

Greed alone is responsible for the present hardship in the United States—the greed of the few to acquire great wealth. Restrict greed and you restore an economic balance to the people. Limit private fortunes and you restore prosperity to the people. Excessive private fortunes are a menace to the nation. They are used mainly for selfish ends.

A similar condition of affairs existed in the world two thousand years ago when Christ was alive. The people were poor and overburdened with taxes and wars ravished the nations. Christ tried to restore a balance by thwarting the oppression of Rome and the greed of the commercial class. He lost His life in the attempt.

About two thousand years before Christ, Moses restored economic freedom to the people. He saved them from the yoke of the Pharaohs in Egypt, gave them a new moral code and started them on a new civilization which endured until Christ. The Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount are the monuments of civilization.

A new morality is needed in the world today. Truth and justice must be restored. The morality of Christ and Moses has been disregarded. How will this restoration come about? Will reason rule, or will anarchy first prevail? The change must come in this country. Will civilization in America be saved?

CONVICT LABOR IS DOOMED.

The opposition to convict labor made a distinct gain when the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce voted to report favorably the bill by Senator Hughes, a member of the labor group, regulating the shipment in interstate commerce of goods made in penal institutions. While the bill does not prohibit such products from interstate commerce, it recognizes the right of a State to exclude them from its borders. Heretofore, efforts of this character by the States have been held to be "an interference with interstate commerce," and have made impossible the attempt to prohibit the introduction of these products in certain States. The Hughes bill overcomes this objection by subjecting the products of convict labor to the laws of the State into which they are shipped, regardless of whether they go in the original package.

The bill is sweeping and applies to manufactured products, products of mines and any products into which the labor of convicts enters. This bill, introduced by Mr. Booher, passed the House of Representatives, March 4th, last, by a vote of 302 to 3. On three previous occasions the House passed a similar bill. This is the first Senate committee that has reported an act covering this subject, and its passage by the Senate means that the various States may outlaw this evil if they so elect.

TEMPLE DEDICATED.

On Monday morning last, Labor Day, the magnificent new structure which is to be the future home of the San Francisco Labor Council was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

A band of thirty pieces furnished the music.

In the presence of a vast throng of trade unionists the cornerstone was set in place by Andrew J. Gallagher, president of the San Francisco Labor Council. Mayor James Rolph, Jr., and former Mayor P. H. McCarthy, president of the State and San Francisco Building Trades Councils, were the speakers at this ceremony, while James W. Mullen, president of the hall association of the Labor Council, acted as master of ceremonies, assisted by W. P. McCabe, secretary of the hall association.

In the cornerstone was placed a copy of the "Bulletin," a copy of the by-laws and constitution of the hall association, and a history of the San Francisco labor movement, prepared by Lucile Eaves, and a parchment containing the names of all former presidents and secretaries of the San Francisco Labor Council, editors of the "Labor Clarion," and a copy of the Labor Day edition of the "Labor Clarion."

When completed, the building will have cost \$155,000. Ground was broken on June 1st of this year. It is the ambition of the hall association to move into the temple on New Year's day, 1915. With the exception of those organizations that have buildings of their own, the temple will be the permanent home of all the local labor organizations affiliated with the Labor Council.

THE STATE WANTS "WAITERS."

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that the number of applicants for positions as waiters in the State employ has been too small to meet the needs of the State institutions, so that it has been necessary to plan for another examination, to be held October 3, 1914. Applications will be received at the office of the Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before that date.

The State employs waiters in the School for the Deaf and Blind, and the Mendocino, Napa and Stockton State Hospitals, at salaries ranging from \$31.25 to \$45 per month, with room and board provided in addition.

The examination is open to all male citizens of the State, between the ages of 21 and 60 on the date of the examination, who comply with the requirements.

Further information and application blanks may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento. Applications must be properly executed and filed with the Commission on or before October 3, 1914.

Don't miss the simple joys of life? Most things that are really worth having are within reach of us all, but we must have the eyes to see, and the head to feel, their beauty.—Marion Chappel.

The aim of education should be rather to teach us how to think than what to think—rather to enable us to think for ourselves than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.—Beatrice.

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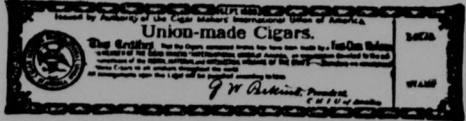
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UNITED RAILROAD'S BIG PROFIT.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The bribery and corruption, bad service, overcrowding of the cars, failure to extend its lines and general inefficiency of the operation of the United Railroads have done more to retard the growth of our city than any other influence. Although the receipts here per capita of the population are higher than in any other city in the world, our street railway service from that company is generally conceded to be the worst in the country.

The sworn testimony of the manager of the United Railroads before the Railroad Commission a few days ago shows, from the tables furnished by him, that its receipts per car mile are equal to one hundred and fifty per cent of those of the Los Angeles street railways. The people of San Francisco do not get a two-and-a-half-cent service from the United Railroads. Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher's ordinance reducing the fares to six tickets for twenty-five cents and twenty-five tickets for one dollar, will be voted on by the Supervisors on the twenty-first inst.

The company claims it cannot do business at such a fare, although 360 American cities have a similar or less fare. Yet, the United Railroads allowed Calhoun to take from its treasury \$1,096,000 in gold, and they don't dare to have him arrested. In addition they paid him extra "compensation" of \$312,857.14.

The same sworn testimony of its manager, and the price at which it sold to the city the half-interest in its Sutter street tracks on Market street, shows the actual cost of replacing all of its property, new, to be about \$19,700,000. The bad condition of its tracks and many of its cars is one of the sights of our city that we try to hide from visitors. Even its friend Bion J. Arnold reported that only ninety-five miles, or forty per cent, of its track were laid with rails adequate for all of its cars and in good condition. This justifies a deduction of one-third for depreciation, which brings the present value of its physical property to \$13,130,000.

The receipts of the company last year were about \$8,600,000. The operating expenses about fifty-three per cent, leaving a profit of \$4,042,000. Deducting from this sum taxes and depreciation on buildings and cars, which the manager made oath before the Railroad Commission, are the only items of depreciation not covered by operating expense, and adding to the result "other income," brings the net profit of this company from the use of the streets of San Francisco, to \$3,477,820.

This large sum is twenty-six and a half per cent profit on the present actual value, as above shown, of all the physical property of the company. This means that the United Railroads gets out of the five-cent fares paid by the people of San Francisco a net profit that every four years exceeds the value of all of the property used in the operation of its street railway.

Do the people of San Francisco believe that they are entitled to a reduction in the fare, as proposed by Supervisor Gallagher; or, do they feel that the fare should remain at five cents, and continue to yield this company such an enormous profit, so that it may pay interest and dividends on the \$86,000,000 of stock, bonds and other liabilities which it reports it has issued against this property worth but \$13,130,000?

The . . . heresy which lies at the root of our social evils is none other than this: That it is our business to exploit our neighbor rather than to serve him.—A. H. Haverstock.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Colorado's courts and juries of injustice are at it again.

The Las Animas County grand jury, made up of nine corporation employees and tools, and three citizens, has returned the expected verdict, placing the blame for all strike disorders on the striking coal miners, and naming approximately 200 members of the union for murder.

The findings of the grand jury are another sample of the rottenness of Colorado's jury system. This body has been sitting in Trinidad for two months. During that time the jury refused to hear testimony regarding outrages committed by the operators' gunmen. They did not feel that the murder and cremation of nineteen men, women and children at Ludlow, April 20, 1914, was of sufficient importance to be investigated; they did not believe that the charge that the gunmen militia had piled many other bodies on a huge funeral pyre and burned them was worth investigating; they did not think that the slaughter of fifteen other strikers by the imported assassins of the Colorado coal barons merited their attention because they were employees of these same coal barons, because they had their orders as to what was to be investigated and who was to be indicted.

When one considers the outrages of the strike, the findings of the grand jury become all the more ludicrous. Two hundred members of the United Mine Workers have been indicted for murder in Las Animas County where nine thugs were killed when they attacked the strikers; one hundred and fifty strikers have been indicted in Boulder County for the murder of one man; one hundred and fifty men have been indicted in Fremont County for the murder of one man.

In other words, 500 members of the United Mine Workers have been indicted for killing eleven men, while protecting themselves and their families from the murderous onslaughts of an army of paid murderers.

Members of this same army of paid assassins deliberately and with premeditation shot down in cold blood or cremated 34 members of the United Mine Workers. Among these were eleven little children whose drawn and distorted roasted bodies were found in a hole after the massacre at Ludlow.

Walter Belk, a notorious Baldwin Feltz thug, who was under indictment for murder in West Virginia, came to Colorado in the summer of 1913. He was at once made a deputy sheriff. On August 16th he and George Belcher walked up to Gerald Lippiatt on the streets and killed him.

FARMERS FAVOR UNIONISTS.

Officers of the Nebraska Federation of Labor have issued a call for the annual convention to be held at Lincoln, beginning September 15th. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of Nebraska, with 10,000 members, will be represented by three fraternal delegates. In discussing the matter of affiliation with trades unionists, President Gustafson of the farmers' organization said:

"I have always thought that there should be a closer affiliation and a better understanding between the farmer and the members of the trades unions. During my membership in the Nebraska legislature I learned that there were many questions upon which the interests of the farmer and the tradesman were identical. It is the hope that the delegation from the farmers' organization may be able to assist the tradesmen in their fight for better working conditions and fair wages, for the farmer, who has been a student of things, realizes that when the laboring man is prosperous there is a good demand for things raised on the farm. Co-operative bargaining, co-operative buying and co-operative selling is the salvation of the farmer and the tradesmen."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914.

"Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then
cease;

And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say
'Peace!'" —Longfellow.

"The Miners' Magazine," official organ of the
Western Federation of Miners, has changed its
form and is now published in newspaper style of
four pages.

The Labor Day number of the "Labor Clarion"
was the largest labor paper ever issued in the
State of California, and perhaps in the world. It
contained 116 pages of splendid reading matter
and advertisements, handsomely illustrated and
finely printed.

"Mucky" McDonald, mainly responsible for the
trouble in the Butte Miners' Union, after pro-
voking discord that got beyond his control, is
now in hiding while his dupes are bearing the
brunt of the hardships that always follow such
occasions. The State militia is now in charge of
affairs, having been called out as a result of the
conduct of "Mucky" and his crowd.

It is said that but two employers, testifying be-
fore the Federal Industrial Relations Commission
have expressed convictions against the funda-
mental principles of trade unionism, and that
these two reside on the Pacific Coast. These
men are certainly unfortunately located, for the
Pacific Coast is the stronghold of organized labor
on this continent. These antideluvians should
seek a more congenial clime. There is no hope
whatever for them in this field.

The union label, the most potent factor for
progress in the labor movement, is sadly neg-
lected these days, and as a direct consequence
non-union commodities flood the market and find
ready sale while the union products go begging.
For this condition of affairs blame can be at-
tached to none but the union man himself. He
needs but demand the label on his purchases to
produce the desired results.

The law of supply and demand, we have been
glibly told, regulates prices of commodities; and
it is not necessary to dispute the assertion, be-
cause the people have come to know pretty well
that monopolists completely control supply, even
if it becomes necessary to destroy wantonly a
large part of the natural supply. This is being
very aptly illustrated just now, when the Eu-
ropean war is creating almost an unlimited de-
mand for many commodities—shipping articles
are increasing rapidly in quantity, while perish-
ables are still scarce. Why?

A Lesson from Stockton

During the past three or four weeks rumors have been rife to the effect that the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association of Marysville would declare for the open shop on September 1st, and there can be no doubt whatever that for months past these people have been making preparations for that sort of a move in spite of the fact that they now declare they have no grievance against organized labor.

On the night of September 1st the Association held a meeting which lasted until the small hours of the next morning. At this meeting were several members of the Stockton Association, invited to give advice. Among those who journeyed to Marysville to counsel with the merchants was John P. Irish of Stockton, secretary of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, director of the Stockton Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association, member of the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' strike committee.

According to reports of the meeting Irish advised the Marysville merchants not to start any trouble, because, while they could probably defeat the local unions, his experience in Stockton taught him that help from the outside would be given the Marysville unions and this would make it impossible for the employers to win.

It is known that the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association of California had planned secretly to start several fights similar to the Stockton affair in various parts of the State. High hopes of success were held out to the deluded merchants who joined the Association. The non-union shop advocates were to start in Stockton and sweep the organized workers of the entire Pacific Coast into the depths of oblivion and submerge them so deep that they would never revive.

The fight was started in Stockton in accordance with prearranged plans. But no sooner had it started than their plans began to go wrong. The unions did not fight along the anticipated lines. They mapped out a plan of campaign of their own and successfully checkmated the employers at every move. The result was confusion, chagrin and remorse among the greedy employers. And now we find the leading spirit in the move advising the Marysville employers not to fight and to abandon their program. In accepting the advice the employers of that little city have endeavored to back away from the fight in as graceful a manner as possible by announcing they have no grievance against organized labor and are satisfied with conditions as they stand.

The manner in which the fight in Stockton has been conducted by the labor forces has convinced employers, not only in Stockton and Marysville, but throughout the entire State, that it is certain suicide to attempt to put organized labor out of commission, and only the few, driven to insanity by greed, can now be induced to hazard such a contest.

While the results in Stockton to date have been more than gratifying to the labor movement, there are still a few employers in the Slough City who still elect to fight, and there must be no slackening in the pace on the part of labor until they have been given the coup de grace in real trade union fashion.

The Marysville incident is proof enough that the unions acted wisely in proceeding without delay to give a sound industrial trouncing to the trouble breeders in Stockton. In that fight the unions kept cool and met every move of the employers without excitement or confusion and beat them to a frazzle—beat them so badly that even the men who earn their living by duping employers into such contests are now found to be without hope of being able to long continue in their nefarious business.

So sick of their bargain are some of the Stockton retail merchants that they are heard murmuring to each other that it would be better for those who started the trouble to seek new pastures as their presence in the city is nauseating to many of the population, who previously tolerated them because of the promises they made of bringing about an industrial day flowing with sweetness for greedy employers.

Labor has done well in Stockton in its fight against greed. It has served notice upon all employers in California that labor is not only united in theory, but in practice as well.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The way to make a union a success according to your ideas is to remain in it and battle for the principles you stand for. The whiner who quits the organization and shouts its shortcomings from the outside is of no value to himself or anybody else.

A school for the unemployed in Kenosha, Wis., is trying to teach the idlers some useful thing. Various branches of commercial and industrial work are included, like bookkeeping and stenography, and it is said that the great majority of the unemployed of the city are enrolled. The idea is that even if the pupils never use the definite training they get there it is better for them to be active in some direction than to drift aimlessly through the winter months hoping that something will turn up with spring.

According to a recent monograph by Edwin W. Thompson, commercial agent of the Department of Commerce, European nations are finding out very rapidly how to make food of our cottonseed oil. France, Italy and other southern nations have always considered oil an essential article of diet. Olive oil is their native supply, but they have now learned the economy of exporting their olive oil, at high prices, and importing in its place American cottonseed oil, which is lower in price but not lower in nutritive value. Germany, the Netherlands and other northern countries, like ourselves are not fond of eating pure oil, but need more butter than the cattle can produce, so they resort to artificial butter, and have developed it to a high degree of palatability. The surprising statement is made that the principal countries of northern Europe are now making artificial butter ("margarin," they call it) to the extent of 580,000 tons per year, and the significant part of the story is that in 1913 they used as an ingredient over 300,000 barrels of cottonseed oil from America, and are planning for an increase in 1914.

How many of the schools of California have any systematic work in humane education? This subject has been included in the list of statutory studies for the schools ever since 1901. Several of the county and city superintendents of schools have promoted humane education in their limited districts. The topic has been discussed at a number of teachers' institutes, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has made definite recommendations both as to special days, and all the year round work. What the law intends, and what the humane educators expect, is a knowledge on the part of all superintendents and teachers as to what humane education is, and a place in the regular school work. Humane education is the training that leads people, young and old, to raise the standard of conduct as to consideration of animals, kindness to animals, and consideration and kindness to human beings. In an address to teachers, Hon. Edward Hyatt said: "I beg all teachers of the State to get some conception of the humane education movement into their own souls, to grasp it, to know what it is for, what it is driving at, to feel it. The stream cannot rise above its source." He recommends stories of animals, and condemnation of fashions of wearing feathers and furs. He calls caging wild birds and animals "cruel folly." And in the scope of the training he includes our treatment of the poor, our limiting the hours of labor, our protection of women and children. He says it is the duty of the teachers to teach humane education. Many other educators give the same advice. There is the need. There is the duty.

Wit at Random

"Have you anything to say before sentence is pronounced against you?" asked the judge.

"The only thing I'm kicking about," answered the convicted burglar, "is bein' identified by a man that kep' his head under the bedclothes the whole time. That's wrong."—"Puck."

"If you don't mind, sir," said the new convict, addressing the warden, "I should like to be put at my own trade."

"That might be a good idea," said the warden; "what may your trade be?"

"I'm an aviator," said the new arrival.—Houston (Texas) "Post."

1914 Bathing Girl—I love to swim under water. Elderly Female Relative—So would I if I wore a suit like yours.

The other day a young lady carrying a very small baby boarded a street car. By and by the conductor came around to collect the fares, and the lady tendered him a dollar.

He looked at her and said, "Is that your smallest?"

The lady blushed and said, "Yes, I've only been married a year."

The party of Clevelanders entertained some holiday visitors last week, and having showed them everything interesting in Cleveland proper, they had to take them out to Newburg for a view of the asylum. The superintendent was in a genial frame of mind, and he conducted the bunch personally.

"Here is a queer case, ladies," he said, pausing at a particular cell. "This man has the delusion that he possesses the motive power that runs the universe. He is perfectly harmless, but he actually believes that without him the world would not move. Strange notion, isn't it?"

"Why, not at all!" exclaimed one of the women. "My husband has the same idea, and he always has had it. Is he crazy, too?"—Cleveland "Plain-dealer."

"So your husband kept house and cooked his own meals while you were away. Did he enjoy it?"

"He says he did; but I notice that the parrot has learned to swear during my absence."—Boston "Transcript."

"My boy, when I was your age I was lucky if I got twenty-five cents a week spending money; and here you want five dollars!"

"I know, dad, but then I've got a much cleverer father than you had."

"And evidently I've got a much smoother son than my father had."

When he had carefully examined the shoes the physician had brought in for repairs, the German cobbler handed them back, saying: "Dem shoes ain't worth mending, doctor."

"Very well, Hans," said the doctor, "then of course I won't have anything done to them."

"Vell, but I sharge you fifty cents already yet."

"Why! what for?"

"Vy, ven I came to see you de udder day you sharged me for telling me dot dere ain't noddings der matter mit me."

Two men were traveling through the West in a stage coach when, without any warning, they were suddenly held up by highwaymen who appeared about fifty feet in front of the horses. One of the men sensed the situation instantly. Turning to his friend as he pulled a roll of bills out of his pocket, he said: "Here, lkey, is dot \$50 I owe you."—Brooklyn "Eagle."

Miscellaneous

CARNEGIE'S LIBRARIES.

By Alice T. Sorenson.

There's a scent on the books of dead men's bones,
And a spatter of blood over all;
There's a rough, ragged hole in each leaf you turn,
Like the wound from a rifleman's ball.

There's the last gasp of men shot down at command
Of this gracious and generous man;
There's the blood and the groan, the grief and the shame—
You picture it, any who can.

There's a picture of Homestead—will we ever forget
How those brave, ragged men were defenselessly slain—
Were slaughtered like beasts, poor hunted beasts,
By Carnegie's will and for Carnegie's gain!

For these wrongs to our comrades we'll never forget.
Nor this master of bread, with his cunning and greed,
And the gift that he proffers—we spurn it and scorn him,
For we hold it in keeping with his class and his deed.

—"Melting Pot."

CAPACITY.

By George Matthew Adams.

Your Capacity is the stored up Power that you have available for your Everyday Doing as well as for the various emergencies of your Life. Also, Capacity is the Valuation chalked up as your Real Assets which you and you alone know as your own.

Capacity is Possibility.

The very knowledge that you possess Capacity is in itself an inspiration most extraordinary. It enables you to tread your way bravely and under cover of Smiles with Sunshine streaming into every corner of your Heart. For you to know that you have Capacity to go through a piece of work or to the accomplishment of a certain Purpose or Ideal is to you more than Wealth.

Capacity is Possibility.

Many a man has turned away from his employ many a worker whose Capacity he took no time to investigate, but which later had to be reckoned with in Competition. When the late Marshall Field discovered unusual Capacity in a worker, he recognized it and later joined it to his business in the shape of a Partner.

Capacity is Possibility.

Study yourself as you would a masterful piece of machinery, for you are the most wonderful Handiwork that has ever been put together. Each day should find you more familiar with your Abilities and Capacity than the day before. Your latent and undiscovered or unrealized Capacity may now be holding you into Mediocrity. Ask yourself if this is true. Find out what your Capacity suggests and you can be about what you determine to be.

American Federation Newsletter

To Resist Jap Invasion.

A Michigan invasion by Japanese is one of the subjects listed for debate in the call for the annual convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor, just issued by Secretary-Treasurer Waterman. Other questions to be considered are the school-book law, the compensation law, amendment to the mothers' compensation law, initiative and referendum in reference to the eight-hour law, switchmen's full crew bill, an attempt to do away with the present system in tailor shops of this State, the elimination of female workers in foundries, and child labor age limit.

Foreman Causes Strike.

Garment workers are standing firm in their strike against the August Brothers Company of Rochester, N. Y., who insist on retaining an abusive foreman. Protests by the workers were answered by the company that "the foreman is king, and we don't want to listen to any shop committee." Their 200 garment workers have been out for six weeks, as a result.

To Swell Savings Fund.

The House and Senate have agreed to the conference report on the bill increasing to \$1000 the limit on deposits by individuals in postal savings banks. Enactment of this measure is due to the increased demand that the government care for savings. The bill limits to \$500 the amount on which interest may be paid. The postal savings system is running now at a slight profit.

Drops Prison Shops.

Declaring that the failure of Warden McClung of the Missouri penitentiary to co-operate with him has created conditions so unsatisfactory that he can no longer make money, Jas. A. Houchin, president of the Star Clothing Co., who employs 1000 prisoners, has surrendered his two-year contract and will move his plant out of the penitentiary at the expiration of six months. It is said this will create a condition that will compel the State legislature to convene in special session that laws may be passed to employ the prisoners. The abrogation of the contract means a monthly loss to the State of \$20,000.

A Yearly Half-Holiday.

Merchants in Newburgh, N. Y., are discussing a Friday half-holiday plan for the entire year and thus conform with the provisions of the labor law limiting the working time of the women and girls employed in mercantile establishments to 54 hours a week. At present it is the plan to have the half holiday in effect only during July and August. The Friday half holiday throughout the year is favored principally by merchants who have a large number of employees. Their argument is that if they are obliged to give a certain number of their employees a half holiday on every day of the week they are pressed for help every day, but giving all hands a half day off on Friday disposes of all in a single day.

Trade Unions Discussed.

"A benediction of common sense," was the verdict of a large audience that listened to a stirring speech on the work of trade unions at Riverside Park, Holyoke, Mass., by Secretary of Labor Wilson. "The labor question is as broad as humanity itself," said the speaker. "If you define it as 'any mental activity not engaged in solely for pleasure,' then you know that the labor question reaches out to the very ramifications of the world. Labor goes far beyond those three important considerations of raising wages, shorten-

ing hours and improving sanitary conditions. That is only a small part of its activity. A feature of the speech was the ex-miner's answer to a question asked by a man in the center of the large audience, who wanted to know if it was right that men should be compelled to join unions, and was not such treatment a violation of the Constitution of the United States? "I do not believe that any man should be compelled to join a labor union," instantly replied Secretary Wilson, "but I think that he is morally obligated to for these reasons: First, as a result of the activity of the various unions in this and other States we have secured different laws on the statute books relative to sanitation and safety; second, through the activity of labor organizations laws relative to the protection of women and children have been secured; third, through the efforts of labor unions there have been laws made for the better education of children; fourth, the hours of labor have been reduced, affording improvements for the unorganized as well as the organized laborers; fifth, wages as well have been increased; sixth, working conditions have been improved; seventh, the housing conditions and the sanitary systems of cities have been made more enjoyable. It is for these reasons that I believe that a man who works at a trade and accepts and enjoys the conditions that organized labor has brought about is morally obligated to join the labor organizations, to lend his zeal, his interest and his financial help to the movement that gave him those conditions."

Labor's Position Sustained.

Late Wednesday afternoon, September 2nd, by a vote of 47 to 17, the Senate passed the Clayton bill, previously adopted by the House. The Senate made several amendments, and declared in the clearest language possible for labor's contention that there is a difference between persons and things. By a unanimous vote it was agreed to amend the bill to read: "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." This is a complete indorsement of the workers' position and has been the contention of the American Federation of Labor ever since the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was enacted, nearly a quarter of a century ago. The House provision dealing with picketing was stricken out by the Senate committee, with the understanding that it would permit a trespass. It was reinserted in the bill on motion of Senator Cummins on the Senate floor, with the consent of the Senate committee, in an altered form, which permits workers to be at any place where they have a lawful right to be. Both branches of the national legislature agree that nothing in the Anti-Trust Law shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, nor can these organizations or members be held to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws. To emphasize their views on the question of labor's right, the Senate adds: "Nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States." The bill marks the end of so-called "labor injunctions," which have been issued on the theory that if workers quit their employment or induce others to quit, they can be restrained, because such actions "injure property." No injunction shall be issued in a labor dispute unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. That is the position of the American Federation of Labor. As these features of the bill have been agreed to by the House, it is safe to assume that the long struggle of the American Federation of Labor for human liberty is nearing its triumphant end, and the political policy of the trade union movement has received its most pronounced indorsement.

Herman's Hats

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Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, September 8, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

J. McCarthy, drums, was admitted to membership by examination.

Transfers deposited: Josephine Heaton and P. M. Heaton, both of Local 59, Kenosha; H. H. Henderson, Local 424, Richmond.

Transfers withdrawn: J. F. Fledderman and Joe Meridith, both of Local 377, Napa.

J. E. Lehman was in Vallejo during the N. S. G. W. celebration in the interest of this organization.

Dues for the third quarter, \$2.00, and assessments amounting to 75 cents, making a total of \$2.75, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

The board of directors has decided that one man may play alone in all picture houses seating less than 400 people, and charging not more than 10 cents admission. In the past the requirements for this class of houses have been two men.

Don't forget to settle for your picnic tickets with C. H. King, chairman of the committee. He can be found at headquarters every afternoon.

Jessie Zirker, acting secretary of Local 610, Merced, Cal., was a visitor to this local last week.

The report of the price list committee will be made at the October meeting. Any member having any proposition to place before the committee will please address same to the secretary.

A Swede was working for a farmer, who demanded punctuality above everything else. The farmer, according to "The Youth's Companion," told him he must be at work every morning at 4 o'clock sharp. The "hand" failed to get up in time, and the farmer threatened to discharge him. Then the "hand" bought an alarm clock, and for some time everything went along smoothly. But one morning he got to the field fifteen minutes late. The farmer immediately discharged him, in spite of his protestations that his alarm clock was to blame.

Sadly returning to his room, the discharged employee determined to find out the cause of his downfall. He took the alarm clock to pieces, and discovered a dead cockroach among the works. "Well," he soliloquized, "Ay tank it bane no wonder the clock wouldn't run—the engineer bane daid."

*In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done*



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

PRESIDENT WILSON ON PROHIBITION.

President Wilson leaves no doubt as to his views on prohibition. He says:

"I am in favor of local option. I am a thorough believer in local self-government, and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of regulation or the withholding of licenses."

With his wonderful breadth of vision, President Wilson has been able to see, through the maze of prohibition fallacy, the growing tendency on the part of the American people to return more strongly than ever to the beliefs of the early American statesmen whose far-seeing wisdom was invoked in the formation of the government that has served as a model for all liberty-loving races. He has witnessed the utter failure of state-wide prohibition to accomplish the result for which it was intended in Maine, in Tennessee, in Georgia, in West Virginia, and in Kansas, where either the open saloon without regulation, or the "blind tiger" and "bootlegger" have supplied the demand of the human appetite, and where the evil of intemperance has grown by leaps and bounds.

Despite the demands of fanatics for more stringent prohibitory laws, the President has calmly watched the result of local option, where it has been tried, and has reached the logical conclusion that in that doctrine lies the solution of the liquor problem.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a new and splendid bill which includes seven new acts. Jesse L. Lasky's "The Beauties," a miniature musical comedy, will be one of the headline attractions. It is among the greatest hits of the present vaudeville season and possesses a witty libretto and sparkling music. Beautiful girls, beautifully costumed, and clever comedians, compose the cast of the production, which is embellished by elaborate and picturesque scenery. Musical circles will immediately realize the importance of the engagement of Hans Kronold, who shares the headline honors. He is an international 'cellist, recognized by critics as a master of his instrument. Alexander and Scott, a black-face team, sing and dance in a clever and diverting manner, which makes a strong appeal to their audiences. They also excel as exponents of darky wit. "Chuck" Riesner and Henrietta Gores will appear in a humorous skit entitled "It's Only a Show," by Riesner, who in the role of an amateur actor recounts his amusing experiences. Joseph

Cole and Gertrude Denahy, who hail from this city, have just returned from a triumphant tour of the East, where they divided honors with the Castles and other famous ballroom dancers. They will present their latest terpsichorean creations. Rita Boland and Lou Holtz will contribute a melange of song, dance and story in a bright and pleasing manner. Next week will be the last of Arnold Daly, who will present for the first time here the one-act play "Ask No Questions." The only other hold-overs will be Harry Hines and George Fox in their diverting songs and sayings.

WROUGHT BY A SMILE.

The last passenger to enter the car was a woman carrying a baby. The crowd shoved and the baby whimpered. The mother shook her just a little and the whimper turned into a wail. The men frowned behind their papers or glared above the sheet. Those who had no papers scowled at the mother for daring to travel with a child during the rush hour.

And then the miracle! A motherly looking woman with a bunch of gay roses on her hat snapped her fingers at the baby and smiled. The baby stopped crying. The motherly person tried it again. This time both her eyes and lips smiled and she nodded her head until the flowers on her hat danced. The expression of the baby's face changed from surprise and curiosity to open delight. It waved its hands. It talked in eloquent "goos" and "gurgles" to the nodding flowers. The peevish expression vanished from the mother's face, and maternal pride appeared in its stead. Those who had no papers yielded frankly to the baby's conversational charm, and their neighbors began to peer interestedly around the corner of their pages. By the time the baby was going through futile contortions to reach the nodding roses the entire mental atmosphere of the car had been sweetened.

And this miracle had been wrought by a smile. —"Pictorial Review."

UNION LABOR HOSPITAL

FORMERLY McNUTT HOSPITAL

Tickets for Hospital Service, doctor and medicine, for \$1.00 a month

1055 Pine Street

Tel. Franklin 7266

Free Entertainment

On Wednesday evening, September 16th, the Label Section of the Labor Council will give a free entertainment in Eagles' Hall, Golden Gate avenue. There will be numbers by professional talent from the various amusement places. The Ladies are especially invited to be present.

Remember the date:

September 16th, Eagles' Hall

Golden Gate avenue and Leavenworth street

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 4, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Brouillet; President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Electrical Workers No. 537, M. B. Schaldach and M. Durkin; delegates seated. From Tailors No. 2, Arthur Cohen, B. M. Nichol, Geo. Mendelsohn and Wm. Lennefeldt; on motion they were referred to the executive committee.

Communications—Filed—From United States Senators and Congressmen, relative to resolutions on the post office appropriation bill and national prohibition legislation. From the Commission on Industrial Relations, stating that the resolutions passed by the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union will receive the early attention of the commission. From Hon. Mayor Rolph, accepting Council's invitation to speak on Labor Day. From California Motion Picture Corporation, in reference to taking picture on Labor Day. Joint letters from the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council of Springfield, Mass., stating that the Hendee Manufacturing Company was now fair to organized labor. From State Federation of Labor, inclosing receipt for \$1000 in payment of Stockton assessment. From Supervisor Nolan, accepting invitation to be present on Labor Day. From Label Section, requesting Council to reject the proposed amendment of the law and legislative committee relative to amending the city charter.

Referred to "Labor Clarion" and Copy Sent to District Council of Carpenters—From the Tri-City Federation of Labor, stating that the Lino-graph Co., of Davenport, Iowa, and the Moline Furniture Works Co., of Moline, Ill., have been declared unfair to organized labor.

Referred to Officers—From State Civil Service Commission, relative to the employment of tinners.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Coopers' Union, relative to reduction of delegates.

Request Complied With—From Cracker Packers' Union, requesting that Sisters Ostino and Connors be excused from attending meeting of Council, on account of attending international convention. From Mr. I. W. Howerth, asking Council to specify the time at which he could address the delegates.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—All stores will close on Admission Day, at 12 o'clock. Cigar Makers—Donated \$25 to Stockton; business dull. Carpenters No. 1082—Have protested the action of publishers in boycotting the "Daily News." Electrical Workers No. 151—Requested a demand for their card when having telephones repaired. Sail Makers—Requested the assistance of Council in organizing tent and awning workers. Shoe Clerks—Stores will close on Labor Day and Admission Day, and requested friends of organized labor not to patronize stores keeping open on said days. Butchers—Will close Labor Day and Admission Day; will hold picnic next Sunday. Chauffeurs—Godeau still unfair to organized labor; will pay assessment.

Report of Executive Committee—Application of bartenders for boycott on News Cafe referred to secretary. On the request from Newspaper Solicitors in reference to the S. F. "Bulletin," Bros. McLaughlin and O'Connell were appointed to interview Mr. Crothers, looking to an adjustment. Committee recommends that former decision be re-affirmed in the matter of the Panama Theatre, and that an operator be employed. On the communication from the Provision Trades Council

requesting investigation of the Hetch Hetchy work, matter is being taken up by the officers of the Council and the Board of Supervisors. In relation to the subject matter of the strike of the Independent Tailors against the firm of Jacobs and Sons, committee recommends that former decision of committee be concurred in. Copy of letter forwarded to Independent Tailors and report of officers on this matter were also read. Recommendations of committee concurred in.

Labor Day—Report submitted, read and approved.

Organizing Committee—Reported having assisted in organizing local of migratory workers in Marin County.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably upon all bills and warrants ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Delegate Zant submitted report of his work, which was ordered filed.

New Business—Messrs. Garretson, Walsh and Commons addressed Council, after which a rising vote of thanks was extended to them.

Moved that Pacific Box Factory be declared unfair. Carried.

Receipts—Steam Engineers, \$48; Upholsterers, \$12; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Typographical, \$40; Carpenters No. 1082, \$20; Box Makers, \$4; Glove Workers, \$4; Bartenders, \$40; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Blacksmiths, \$16; Machinists, \$40; Cap Makers, \$4; Bill Posters, \$4; Electrical Workers, No. 537, \$8; Sail Makers, \$4; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Label Section, \$8; Stockton Assessment, \$809.25; Total Receipts, \$1113.25.

Expenses—Barbers refund, \$25; Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$8.50; stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Thos. Zant, \$30; Stationery, \$2.80; Pacific Association of Amateur Athletic Union, \$5; J. O. Miller, Labor Day expense, \$3.45; Schwabacher, Frey Co., \$9.50; Postal Tel Co., \$9.49; Jas. H. Barry Co., \$1.50; R. I. Wisler, printing, \$2; Hall Assn., \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Andrew J. Gallagher, \$7.50; expense for stamps for Stockton boycott, \$25; Stockton fund, \$800; Mrs. Dorothy O'Neill, \$25; Industrial Relations Commission, copy of Thursday session, \$30.75; Label Section, \$8; Labor Day expenses, \$30; Pacific Telephone Co., \$19.77; Total Expenses, \$1246.76.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 2, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President S. Roman.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

The minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, stating that the controversy that has existed between the firm of P. A. Newmark & Company and the Garment Workers' Union has been adjusted, and that the "Merit" shirt is again being made with the union label of the United Garment Workers' Union; filed. From Socialist party, requesting us to co-operate with them by electing a committee of three to carry on a systematic campaign for the passage of the eight-hour day law; referred to secretary with instruction to reply that we are pledged to that law. From Fort Pitt Ink Company, with the information that union label ink is sold at the cigar stand in the San Francisco Labor Temple and Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street; filed. From Janitors' Union, enclosing a list of fair halls and stores; filed.

Bills—1000 membership cards for Ladies' Auxiliary, \$3; subscription for "Labor Clarion," for

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union
Made
and
Bottled

Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water

OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the key or bottle

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A WONDERFUL NEW BILL.
JESSE L. LASKY presents "THE BEAUTIES," a Miniature Musical Comedy; HANS KRONOLD, the International Cellist; ALEXANDER & SCOTT, "From Virginia"; "CHUCK" RIESNER & HENRIETTA GORES, "It's Only a Show"; JOSEPH COLE & GERTRUDE DENAHY, San Francisco's Foremost Exponents of Modern Dances; RITA BOLAND & LOU HOLTZ, in Song, Dance and Story; HARRY HINES & GEORGE FOX. Last Week—ARNOLD DALY assisted by Doris Mitchell and Company, Presenting for the First Time Here "ASK NO QUESTIONS," by the Celebrated Viennese Author, Arthur Schnitzler, being one of the Famous ANATOL SERIES.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE, DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Telephone Douglas 3379

AUGUST L. FOURTNER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

August, \$1.25; hall rent for September, \$8; salaries for both secretaries, \$15; salary to organizer for Ladies' Auxiliary, \$3; postage, printing and expense, \$6.60.

Reports of Unions—The Allied Printing Trades Council reported that all the theatres in the Grauman circuit are using admission tickets bearing the A. P. T. label and printed in San Francisco; heretofore these tickets were printed in Eastern non-union shops; Hancock Brothers, ticket printers, control Pacific Coast rights for the "Kempien No Collect Paddles" numbered tickets used in place of wooden paddles for raffles, etc.; these tickets can be procured with the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Reports of Committees—The Agitation Committee reported that it held a joint meeting with the committee of the San Francisco Labor Council that has charge of the boycott on the Sperry Company products; that they arranged for a mass meeting and entertainment to be held September 16th, at Eagles' Hall; by motion the report was received and the secretary instructed to send out invitations to all delegates of the Labor Council and Building Trades Council; the lady delegates of the Section were instructed to assist in securing members for the Ladies' Auxiliary at that entertainment.

New Business—Motion that the secretary communicate with the Labor Council protesting against the proposed amendment to the city charter and that the delegates who are also delegates to the Labor Council protest against passing this amendment when the same is discussed in that body; carried. Motion that the next meeting of the Label Section be held September 23d, instead of 16th; carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

WAGES WAR ON SYPHILIS.

Hereafter the victims of syphilis may learn from the State Hygienic Laboratory at the University of California whether this dangerous but curable disease still lurks in their systems, threatening, if neglected, future madness, paralysis, or death. Some of the most horrible tragedies of human life will be forestalled by this vital new work, now entrusted by the State Board of Health to Director W. A. Sawyer of the Hygienic Laboratory.

Is there any tragedy more hideous, ask the medical investigators at the University, than that of the man who mistakenly believes himself cured of syphilis, marries, and then learns, too late, that the disease has lingered undetected, learns this horror through the heartrending evidence of an imbecile, still-born, or deformed child, of an innocent wife condemned to childlessness or to life-long invalidism?

Is there any tragedy more hideous than that of the man who is stricken with paralysis or brain troubles, twenty years after he had supposed himself cured from specific disease? All those years though no one had suspected it, the spirochaetes have been at work in his brain and his nervous system. Too late the wretched family discovers that a disease neglected has now worked irreparable harm, and that paralysis, softening of the brain, locomotor ataxia, brain tumors, paresis, or general insanity have come in all their horror—and needlessly, since adequate treatment, sufficiently long continued, would in all probability have prevented these fearful developments, now culminating after years and years of a false, fancied security.

Science has put powerful weapons, of late, in the hands of medicine to fight this disease and its host of foul camp-followers. Curative methods have been vastly improved through the brilliant discoveries of the German chemist Ehrlich, and

the new resources of brain and spinal cord treatment developed by various investigators.

But the greatest problem remains—that of persuading patients to continue proper scientific medical treatment long enough, so that the insane asylum may be robbed of future prey, the future home shielded from the horrors of diseased heredity or of the striking down of a bread-winner in the full vigor of active life.

Superficial symptoms disappear and the patient far too often prematurely ceases treatment—and five, ten, twenty years later he falls dead with a stroke of apoplexy, or, paralyzed, becomes a helpless burden to his half-grown family, or in an insane asylum spends long years of wretchedness, or sees wife or child a hopeless invalid. And these horrors would in all human probability have been avoided had he continued long enough the treatment required in the beginning.

But now scientific methods have been elaborated by which examination of the blood answers to a high degree of accuracy the question whether this disease still exists. So long as the answer to such a blood examination by a competent expert is "Yes," it is a crime for any man to cease a treatment—a crime against those whom he may infect, against his children yet unborn, against himself, for unnecessarily risking future blindness, paralysis, or madness.

Unfortunately the usual cost of such laboratory tests leads thousands of men in California every year to discontinue treatment too soon—when they are still victims of the disease, although no longer suspecting this themselves. Such men will fill the insane asylums, poor houses, and hospitals of a decade or two later—and needlessly.

But this cost of laboratory tests need not hereafter condemn men to insanity or to the ruin of future homes. The State Board of Health has decided that any physician in California (save for cities of more than 20,000 population, which are expected to provide their own hygienic laboratories), may have blood specimens from his patients examined free of charge at the State Hygienic Laboratory at the University of California. He must send such specimens in containers which may be obtained for the asking from the State Hygienic Laboratory. He must also state that the patient cannot afford to pay for having made elsewhere, at his own expense, this Wasserman test as to whether or not syphilis still continues.

The community now has it within its power well-nigh to put an end to syphilis. The hospitals, the insane asylums, the homes for defective children, would then receive vastly fewer unfortunates, human woe would be enormously reduced.

Science has learned how to detect whether this fearful menace to life and sanity still lingers unsuspected, has learned how to treat the disease so as to protect others from infection and to save the victims themselves from future horrors of families destroyed and minds wrecked.

Now what is needed most is that every physician in California should bring the opportunities of these tests in the State Hygienic Laboratory at the University to the aid of those who need them, and that newspapers, institutions, public officers, and the individual citizen should cooperate to make of the fullest avail this new warfare on one of humanity's most dangerous and most loathsome foes.

By friendship I mean the greatest love and the greatest usefulness, and the most open communication . . . and the most exemplary faithfulness, and the severest truth, and the heartiest counsel, and the greatest union of mind, of which brave men and women are capable.—Jeremy Taylor.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.05
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

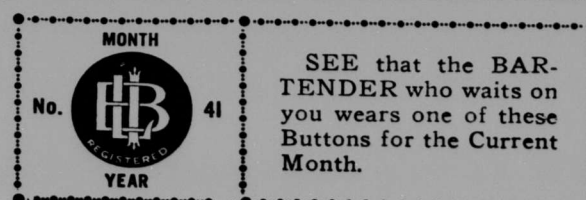
For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go--boys--I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 705.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



SEPTEMBER, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) *Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....45 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rineco Pub Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) ‡S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks, E. F.....1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1971 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush

- (130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'm'y & Jessie
(10) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) *Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
Sperry Flour Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Secretary Hays requests that members write their Congressmen and Senators and urge them to vote against Section 85 of House Bill 15,902, as that section provides for continuing the practice of contracting for the printing of corner cards. This contract is now in the hands of a non-union firm in Toledo, O.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will meet next Sunday afternoon in Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' Building.

At the next meeting of the union a date will be set for the referendum election on convention propositions. The election must be held previous to October 20th.

The membership committee will meet on Monday evening next, at which time the applications of W. G. Phillips, Charles F. Strong, John W. Roller and Grace E. Pedersen will be considered, as will also the applications of the following apprentices: H. T. Radbruch, Lawrence Petersen, Charles L. Price and Edward Johnson. The committee will also meet with a committee from the Junior Union to arrange for a grand ball to be held in the near future.

H. G. Lawrence and W. E. Fletcher left last week for Honolulu, where they will work and enjoy the tropical climate.

Michael Lynch, who died last Thursday, was buried in Holy Cross Cemetery on Saturday. Mr. Lynch was born in Massachusetts on August 2, 1847, but came to California as a child and resided here sixty-two years. The funeral services were held in Star of the Sea Church on Saturday, September 5th.

The State Agricultural Society, giving a State Fair at Sacramento to advertise California products of the farm, let the contract for printing the tickets to a non-union Eastern concern, yet these people cry long and loud for home industry. What a display of consistency!

Secretary Michelson took an Admission Day automobile trip through the San Joaquin Valley as the guest of Carroll E. Fisk, and succeeded in getting well tanned.

President Tracy spent a few days the early part of the week meandering between the big redwood trees.

The newly-created records committee has begun the compilation of a history of No. 21 and the several local typographical unions which preceded it. The co-operation is requested of all who have in their possession lists of officers or other pertinent early-day information, especially that which refers back to a time previous to August 18, 1888, when the first number of "The Pacific Union Printer" appeared. Those interested are invited to attend meetings of the committee at the union rooms on the first Thursday of every month at 5:15 p. m., or to hand printed matter or documents (which will be well cared for and returned), to Secretary Michelson or to any of the committee, the members of which are J. A. Coleman, James S. Golden, J. J. Neely, C. H. Parker, O. H. Smyth, John Wilson and C. B. Crawford.

YOUR \$5 A WEEK PENSION

will provide for old-age necessities; a few dollars more will spell Comfort. Twelve cents a day will return you \$100 every year after you reach 60. G. H. Davie will explain. 1122 Mission, phone Park 6380; 1827 Hearst Ave., Berkeley (Berk. 3591).

adv.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 265—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. H. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauveurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 63 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 68—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Polson.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia. George A. Upton, secretary.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 61—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierro, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 21th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following deaths of San Francisco trade unionists have been reported: Michael Lynch of the printers, Dennis J. Manning of the painters, Herman A. Trieber of the machinists, William Halkens of the brewery workers, Louis Honigbaum of the stationary engineers, Ferdinand Mickley of the carpenters, George Sheiner of the grocery clerks.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 requests that union people and their friends demand phone installers to show their union cards. Some of the men have cards, but they are out of date.

REQUESTS RECIPROCITY.

In an open letter to those engaged in the liquor industry the Anti-Jap Laundry League says:

"The Prohibition Initiative Amendment, which is to be voted upon by the people of California on November 3rd, has received an enormous amount of publicity. Those engaged directly or indirectly in any capacity in the liquor industry of this State are making a determined effort to defeat the proposed legislation in order that their source of income and livelihood may be preserved.

"The labor movement of San Francisco, unsolicited, through the medium of the San Francisco Labor Council, on August 21, 1914, adopted resolutions condemning the proposed State-wide Prohibition Amendment, and decided to give ample publicity, relative to said action, throughout the State.

"The Anti-Jap Laundry League is composed of over 4000 men and women engaged in the white laundry industry in San Francisco. The employees, through their unions—Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 256, and Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26—are affiliated with and a part of the San Francisco Labor Council. The purpose of this league is to eliminate the Chinese and Japanese laundry competition, as well as Asiatic competition, in all lines of endeavor.

"While many engaged in some capacity or other in the liquor industry do not employ or patronize Asiatics, others do; to the detriment of white labor. Most people believe in the principle of reciprocity. The labor movement of this city and State is on record as being positively opposed to the employing or patronizing of Orientals in any manner.

"This league urgently requests that you use your best efforts in eliminating Asiatic employees from the liquor industry and substitute white help therefor. Also request your families and friends to use white laundry service where Japanese or Chinese laundry service is now used. If you are not employing or patronizing Chinese or Japanese yourself, kindly use your efforts with those who are doing so.

"Do this in harmony with the spirit and principle of reciprocity. We will observe with interest and appreciation whatever may be accomplished in this regard. Kindly let us hear from you."

Hans and Fritz, two small boys, had gone to the rink to skate. Hans' overcoat hampered him and he wanted to get rid of it. The German coat room person does not check your coat unless you pay your fee. The fee was only a penny, but Hans did not have the penny. He was at a loss.

"Huh! it's dead easy," spoke up Fritz. "Give me your overcoat. I'll take it to the man at the checking place and say I found it. He'll put it away. When you are ready to go home you go to him and ask if anybody has turned a lost overcoat in to him. Then, of course, you'll get yours."—New York "Evening Post."

Union-Stamped Shoes



**SOLD BY UNION CLERKS
IN A UNION STORE**

We sell more Men's, Women's and Children's UNION STAMPED SHOES than any other retail store in the United States. Not only will you find our variety the largest and the quality the best, but we also save you from 50c to \$1.⁵⁰ on each pair purchased.

Our 33-year reputation for Square Dealing guarantees the honest worth of our Footwear.

Let Us Sell You the Next Pair

B. KATSCHINSKI



**Store
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**Saturday
Evenings**

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

**We Give
S. & H.
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS**

Personal and Local

The Labor Council has disapproved of the conduct of Tailors' Union No. 2 in the matter of refusing to sign an agreement with a Powell street concern, and condemned the boycott being prosecuted against the firm.

The San Francisco local of the Socialist party has removed its headquarters from the Pacific Building to 3120 Sixteenth street.

Jack Zamford, organizer for the Bakers' Union, has been sent by his organization to Stockton to assist in the fight against the plan of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to establish the open shop.

Walter Thomas Mills, M.A., speaks each Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in Scottish Rite Hall, Sutter street and Van Ness Ave., on subjects of interest and importance to every working man and woman. Everyone invited.

A large exhibit will be built at the exposition by the Tobacco Workers' International Union. The organization has so advised the Labor Council.

Fred C. Gessler, former business representative of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, has disappeared from his home, and anyone knowing his whereabouts is requested to communicate such information to the officers of the Labor Council.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union is grateful to its numerous friends for the generous patronage bestowed upon its last entertainment, which was the means of adding \$1500 to the union's beneficiary fund.

The United Glass Workers' Union is distributing free of charge 10,000 hand mirrors made by members of the union advertising its picnic,

which the union will give in California Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, Sunday, October 4th.

The Waitresses' Union has increased its initiation fee to \$5, and has appointed the following committee to make arrangements for its next benefit entertainment: Lena Hopper, Billie Vernon, May Bartley, Margaret Garber, Irene Dahl, Lettie Gardener, Jennie Calim and Martha Petrie.

The Labor Council and the Building Trades Council will each send three delegates to the conference on unemployment soon to be held in San Francisco by the Commonwealth Club. The purpose of the conference is to devise a method of caring for the unemployed during next winter so that such conditions as existed last winter, when thousands of unemployed men walked the streets, can be avoided.

James A. Sorensen, of the Sorensen Jewelry Company, says: "We wish to advise the public that our price for diamonds has not been advanced and positively will not be advanced during this year. We have an extremely large stock on hand, which we purchased at times when we could obtain them at low figures, and contrary to editorials in several daily newspapers, the war in Europe will have no effect on our prices."

Organized labor of California is energetically forcing the boycott levied against the Sperry Flour Co's. products. The firm is engaged in the open shop fight now being waged in Stockton. In San Francisco a house-to-house canvass is being made in an endeavor to persuade housewives to refuse to buy the flour. Union officials claim that no boycott was ever better observed and that the company is feeling keenly the effects of it.

COMMISSIONERS ADDRESS COUNCIL.

Last Friday night the Labor Council had the pleasure of listening to short addresses by Frank P. Walsh and Austin Garretson of the Industrial Relations Commission.

"Industrial unrest will exist until all men obtain what they produce, and no man lives upon the exertions of others," said Commissioner Walsh.

"In our scheme of civilization there is a small circle surrounding the good things of life, education, luxury, leisure. The constant clamor of the workers is widening the circle. That is industrial unrest—the effort of the workers to better their conditions."

Walsh explained that the commission was formed to make a careful and scientific investigation of the relations between the employer and the employee, and to discover the effects of collective bargaining, the organization of workers dealing with the employers instead of the individual worker.

"It seems to me," he said, "the issue is befogged by the lack of a common language between the employer and the employee. One witness tells the commission that a business agent is a trouble maker, a fomenter of strikes; another that he is the mediator between the worker and the employer."

"Before I was appointed on the commission I was rather proud of being an agitator. But on this trip around the country I have been told that an agitator is something terrible."

"And, of course, an agitator is merely one who vigorously sets forth certain ideas in the face of the vigorous objection of some one else."

"Wherever we have gone the union people, called as witnesses before the commission, have had the employers at a distinct disadvantage. They understood conditions and explained them clearly and intelligently."

"Industrial unrest will exist until every mechanic, every laborer, every foreman, and every clerk in an industry has a voice in the government of that industry."

Commissioner Garretson said labor was on the right track and should continue to agitate and organize until all the workers had been brought within the fold, and then progress would not only be certain, but rapid. He congratulated the San Francisco labor movement upon its splendid achievements, and urged that efforts be continued.

UNFAIR TO LABOR.

The Tri-City Federation of Labor of Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island and Moline, Ill., reports that the Davenport Lithograph Company and the Moline Furniture Works have been declared unfair to organized labor because of their attempt to establish the open shop and lock out the machinists and carpenters. Members of labor organizations and friends are requested not to purchase the products of these firms.

I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on a seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—Isaac Newton.

"EL CRISTOFORO"

**Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE**

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UNION MADE